

Column One
By David Courtney

ADMIRAL Sherman is in Madrid and the next thing we are likely to know is that the United States has brought in Spain as an auxiliary to the Atlantic Pact group. The strategic arguments are as strong as the moral arguments are weak; but neither Britain nor France yet seems in a mood to take Spain into its Atlantic company. It therefore remains for the United States to make a bilateral deal and to work steadily upon Britain and France for the inclusion of Spain at some later date, and perhaps with Greece and Turkey, in the brotherhood of the Atlantic Pact.

REPORTS say that America has pressed upon General Franco the need to adjust his Government more nearly to the principle of western democracy. Without this adjustment, open support for the Franco regime and further U.S. economic aid in return for sea or land bases, or even both, may affect American consciences as much as British and French. The American trade unions at the recent Milan congress of Free Trade Unions approved a resolution calling upon organized labor to fight against all efforts at bringing Franco's Spain or Peron's Argentina into the anti-Communist fellowship, and to oppose the granting of any kind of economic aid to Spain. The resolution, which was insisted upon by the European delegations at Milan, represents a point of view which the U.S. Government and General Franco must take seriously; and it will be interesting to see how far a few Cabinet changes in Madrid will go towards satisfying the American unions. The changes, if made, are not likely to make any difference to European trade union opinion. A French Government weighted to the right, on the other hand, might be persuaded by a few apparent concessions to the forms of Democracy to withdraw its objections to Spanish membership of the Pact.

THE unrest among Spanish workers earlier this year left no doubt of the state of racial tension throughout the peninsula. American wheat shipments and the prospects of good local crops have eased the food situation slightly but there is still widespread misery and disaffection. The extent and urgency of the problem have been admitted by the Spanish Church, which recently issued a manifesto bearing the signature of the Cardinal-Primate of Spain and Archbishop of Toledo, which was hardly less than a rebuke to the Government for its failure to halt corruption and prevent the "expropriation of the poor and needy" by conditions of "contrasting luxury and waste." This remarkable intervention by the Spanish Church may also be taken as evidence of the intention of the Church to exercise still more influence over the affairs of the State. Further evidence was given in a recent appeal by the Primate for a more complete Catholic control over the national press.

WHATEVER the reforms likely to come from the pressure of the Church or of the United States, it would be idle to expect General Franco and his advisers to bring in the revolutionary changes needed before Spain's regime can be described, for strategic or any other purpose, as even remotely liberal. It is hardly fair to our western democracy, however, to take into its bosom the bedraggled heirs of Fascism. There are, in all conscience, black sheep enough within the family.

Tel Aviv, July 18.

Action Against Knesset Votes Egypt Begins Equal Rights For Women

By Menah Brilman, POST Correspondent
NEW YORK, Tuesday. — American, British and French delegates to the U.N. conferred here today on a draft Security Council resolution calling upon Egypt to desist from her blockade of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. If they reach full accord, the three Western Powers may co-sponsor a resolution, if not then the resolution will be sponsored by Great Britain, which is entering under the Egyptian search of the Empire's search.

Azzam Fears 'Israel Expansion'

Any U.N. decision hostile to Egypt would be regarded as hostile to the Arab world as a whole, the Secretary General of the Arab League, Azzam, said at a press conference in Cairo yesterday. He claimed that Egypt was "forced" to take upon itself the unpleasant task of controlling shipping through the Suez Canal and into the Gulf of Akaba in order to "help Arab countries resist Jewish expansionist aims in southern Palestine."

It is Israel's "keen interest in Arab oil" which has led to the present Anglo-Egyptian tension, Azzam said, and he said that Jewish propaganda and incitement that Britain had taken its present attitude to Egypt.

The Cairo daily "Al-Ahram" said yesterday that the Egyptian Government had decided to demand that the U.N. Security Council should not be asked to deal with the Egyptian blockade of the Suez Canal until it has decided to deal with the Jewish problem in Palestine.

Blockade's End Can Aid Mid-East Peace

Israel anticipated that her complaint to the Security Council against the Egyptian blockade of the Suez Canal would receive the support of all maritime powers, a Government spokesman declared in Jerusalem yesterday.

It is hoped that the United Nations at a prime opportunity to strike a blow for peace and stability in the Middle East, and to curb the belligerent attitude of Egypt which is affecting some maritime nations more than Israel, he concluded.

It is understood that there is some apprehension in certain Hakhira circles that the instability in Iran, together with the recent developments in Amman and Beirut, may cause some Western nations to attempt to appease Egypt.

Firm Policy Needed

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, on the other hand, is reported to hold the view that a firm policy would be the most effective way to restore stability in the Middle East.

The Ministry also considers it surprising that on the eve of the Suez debate in the Security Council, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, should have to a certain degree condoned the interception of the S.S. Empire Reach by stating that it had occurred in Egyptian territorial waters.

It is believed, however, that many maritime powers share the view by Mr. Anthony Eden that the search was carried out in what is considered an international waterway.

ELATH SEES YOUNGER ON SUEZ BLOCKADE

LONDON, Tuesday (INA). — Mr. Eliahu Elath, the Israeli Minister, last night saw Mr. Kenneth Younger, the Minister of State, in the Egyptian blockade of the Suez Canal was discussed.

At an extraordinary session called for the purpose, the Knesset last night finally approved the Women's Equal Rights Bill by a large majority which included all Mapai members together with Rabbi J. L. Maimon, the Minister of Religious Affairs, and the Hapoel HaMizrabi members, who voted against Rabbi I. M. Levin and the Agudat Israel members. Mapai abstained from voting.

The final draft of the law was finally that proposed by the Government in the first reading. Forty minority amendments, many of them proposed by Mrs. Rahel Kagan (Wino), were rejected in the course of the voting.

The law leaves questions of marriage and divorce under the jurisdiction of the Religious Courts.

Women are granted equality before the law, a clause which invalidates all discriminatory clauses embodied in other laws. It outlaws bigamy for the Jewish and Christian communities and requires the agreement of both parties to a divorce. For Jews, serious offence must be proven before a man can divorce his wife without her consent.

Husbands abandoning their wives without mutual agreement or the consent of the courts may be imprisoned for up to five years.

Parents are equal in their rights as natural guardians of their offspring, custody in the case of the death of a single parent automatically being assigned to the surviving parent.

Married couples are now entitled to inherit property in their own right regardless of whether it was acquired before or after marriage. The bill also provides for the support of her family in given situations.

Religious spokesmen attacked the measure as an infringement on religious freedom, and sought to delay its passage by a religious discussion trying to soften the legislation, if not the content, of the bill.

Mapai and Communist spokesmen, on the other hand, thought the bill too restricted in scope, and sought to delay its passage by a religious discussion trying to soften the legislation, if not the content, of the bill.

Kadis In Opposition

The Women's Equal Rights Bill was unanimously opposed at the second annual conference of the Kadis in Jerusalem yesterday.

The final decision was postponed, however, pending the outcome of the bill's second reading in the Knesset.

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Emergency Follows Riots In Beirut; Tension Grips Teheran

Melee in Majlis
Fascists Provoke Street-Fights

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National Oil Firm Drilling Wells

LYDIA AIRPORT, Tuesday (UPI). — The Iranian National Oil Company has already started drilling new wells, and the first is due to go into operation shortly, Mr. Masaryk Charapov, member of the Persian Majlis, said today.

Mr. Charapov declined to talk about Persia's action in withdrawing its Consul-General from Israel, saying that the sole matter which occupied his Government and people at the moment was the question of oil nationalization.

Other passengers on the plane returned to the tense atmosphere in Teheran and of demonstrations which had taken an anti-European form.

Haifa Oil Contract Averts Strike

HAIFA, Tuesday. — After a seven-hour session that ended at 1:30 this morning, representatives of the Consolidated Refining and the Haifa Labour Council, which had been in dispute over a new contract, thus averting a strike which was to have started at 11 o'clock this morning.

Two Government labour relations officials acted as mediators in the labourious negotiations. The new agreement gives the refinery workers an average wage increase of 14 per cent, with retroactivity of 10 per cent from April 1; increased discharge indemnities; and a greater shift allowance, the Labour Council announced.

The questions of the O.R.L. contributions to the sick fund, annual leave and the salaries of staff paid on a monthly basis remained to be settled.

Kaesong Talks Move On In 'Cordial Atmosphere'

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuters). — Allied and Communist peace five delegations felt their way a little closer to agreement at a more cordial meeting today. Cold formalities seemed to have completely disappeared at today's fifth conference which lasted three and a half hours. General Ridgway's communiqué commented:

"The U.N. Command delegation felt that some progress may be reported."

Most of the morning was spent discussing items on the agenda proposed by the Allies and clarifying definitions and translations.

In the afternoon, the communiqué said, the conference was more formal, with General Nam Il-North Korea senior delegate explaining the details of his proposed agenda. The delegates will meet again tomorrow.

Sources close to the conference were said to be hopeful of success now that the check of last week has been overcome.

It was thought that two points on which the delegates might still find cause for disagreement were:

• The exact definition of any buffer zone;

• Whether the question of withdrawing all foreign troops from Korea should even be considered.

U.N. delegates appeared to see this second point as a political question outside their terms of reference.

Peking Radio tonight quoted an editorial from the Chinese Communist press. "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea," it said, "has decided to create a buffer zone between the 38th Parallel and the 39th Parallel, which will be a non-military zone with a civilian administration restored to the status of June 21, 1949, when the Korean war began, the paper said."

When Mr. Maek first broadcast his news conference in New York last month, he proposed a withdrawal by both sides based on the 38th Parallel.

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The resignations followed a hectic two-hour Cabinet meeting, after which the Premier promptly went to Caprarola, the summer residence of President Luigi Einaudi and presented his own and the Cabinet's resignations.

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HUNGARY'S COMMUNISTS FOLLOW NAZI PATTERN ANTI-SEMITISM BEHIND 'THE CURTAIN'

By G. E. R. Gady

VIENNA—Three centuries of anti-Semitic persecution just brought against Communist Hungary and Rumania by the Israel representative at the United Nations are fully supported by evidence here. Not only in these two countries, but also in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Poland, the Communists are proving worthy successors of the Nazis and disciples of modern Soviet Russia in persecuting the Jews. The fact that there are Jews in the ranks of the Communist bosses does nothing to mitigate this persecution.

Bela Fabian, a Hungarian Jew who has experienced persecution by both Nazis and Communists and is now a member of the Hungarian National Council (in exile), tells here in February 1948, Deputy Premier Rakosi agreed to receive a protest deputation of Hungarian Jews. Two other Ministers, Josef Reval and Erno Gero, were present at the meeting. Like Rakosi, both these Ministers are Jews by birth, and when Reval opened the conference with the remark, "Gentlemen, we are now among ourselves," the head of the Jewish delegation artlessly remarked: "You mean that we are all Jews together?"

Attack on Israel

Gero answered indignantly, "Certainly not! Neither Rakosi, Reval nor I are Jews; we are Marxist-Leninist-Stalinists." Rakosi made violent tirade against the Hungarian Jews—Zionists and others. Reval accused them of circulating "vile Jewish jokes against the Communist regime."

Rakosi said: "The members of the Government of Israel are just scoundrels in the pay of Washington." He added that only aged and sick Jews would be allowed to leave Hungary for Israel and that "Zionist schools, organizations and machinations would no longer be tolerated."

Thence an anti-Semitic campaign was started by the

Deputy Secretary General of the Communist Party, Istvan Kossu. The Jews were denounced as "saboteurs of the Plan," friends of America and enemies of Russia. There are many authentic cases where Jews have been beaten, or, in the case of religious Jews, forced to eat pork, to make them reveal where Jewellery could be seized.

On February 15, 1948, the leader of the Jewish Community of Tuzs and his wife were beaten to death by Communist thugs. The next day the local Jews presented to Budapest, but were told that anyone attempting to leave would be imprisoned.

The Communist anti-Semitic campaign is run by experts, many being Hungarian ex-Nazis, one of them, Gyula Alapi, the notorious prosecutor of Cardinal Mindszenty and of Archbishop Groz. In 1944 Alapi was a member of the Arrow-Cross Fascists; in 1945 he joined the Communist Party. Vilmos Oty, the presiding judge at the same trials, was in 1941 put in charge of the confiscation of all Jewish-owned mills. He underwent special training in Nazi ideology at Munich, but was readily accepted as a "hanging judge" by the Communists in 1945. Sander Soeld, the Minister of Interior, was arrested for participating in anti-Semitic outrages as far back as 1934. He is on record as a fervent "Arrow Cross" Nazi. Marton Rodony, who prepared the case against Mindszenty, used to be military prosecutor for the Nazis (under his real name of Schweitzer).

Nazi Agent-Provocateur

Among other leading Nazis now exercising their flair for brutality on behalf of the Communists, Ivan Boldszar, editor of the "Magyar Nemzet," a former Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, is a man of rare talent. Born a Jew, (his real name is Blau), he later became a Catholic. Even before the Nazis came to power, he had won his spurs as an anti-Semitic writer; one work of his, "Thomas Mann

and his Jews," being a classic. When the Nazi massacre of Jews began in 1944, Blau-Boldszar's substantial work for the Foreign Ministry was not disturbed. In 1944 he acted as agent provocateur in joining and then betraying an anti-Nazi plot by Hungarian officers of high rank. Now his pen is at the service of Communist anti-Semitism.

The Israel report that Jews form a high percentage of those being currently deported from Budapest was borne out by Mr. Shorer and Miss Tryon, the latest U.S. diplomats to be expelled from Hungary, on their arrival in Vienna last week. The religious Jews are deported and maltreated because they refuse to work on the Sabbath, the Zionists because they try to organize escapes to Israel, and Jewish traders, writers and professional men are now deprived of their livelihoods on the ground that they are "idle, useless mouths."

Out Again, In Again

In Rumania, ex-members of the Iron Guards, renegade Socialists Votice and Radacanu (now members of the Politburo): General Petreanu (formerly head of the Nazi concentration camps in Rumania, now a high-ranking Communist judge) and many others continue their brutalities for their new employers. As an escaped Rumanian Jew put it: "The people who were in concentration camps under the Nazis are back there again, under the Communists, guarded by the same people." Anti-Zionist exhibitions are now run by the Rumanian Communists (nominally by Jewish Communists who have been formed into a body known as C.D.E.).

Jewish Democratic Committee). At its last annual conference, the Secretary General, Beru Feldmann, denounced Mr. Ben Gurion for making Israel "a base for criminal war-mongers." Israel had supported "American aggression against Korea" and had sent medical supplies to "General MacArthur's hangmen." Israel was "a purely Fascist country."

capacity of only 1,200 seats. Some noted soloists from abroad have declined to reappear in Israel if they have to perform the same work ten times within about a fortnight, including the seven repetitions in Tel Aviv.

At the Levant Fair Hall, with a capacity of about 2,500 seats, every programme has to be played only four times. In these circumstances, a considerable number of new subscribers could be admitted.

HITACHDUTH OLEI BRITANNIA PRE-ELECTION MEETING
Mr. GERSHON AGRON, Editor, The Jerusalem Post, Dr. JOCHANAN RADER, Member of the Knesset, will speak for HERUT, tomorrow, Thursday, July 15, at 8 p.m. at the Keren Kayemet Hall, 11 Rehov Herman Shapiro, Tel Aviv. Members and Friends are cordially invited. Sadie Lewis, Hon. Secretary

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Readers' Letters

"ALEPH" vs. "ZADI"

To the Editor of The Post Sir—The Mapai advertisement in your issue of July 13 claiming that roads, houses, factories and farms in the Negev, Jerusalem Corridor, and Galilee have been built by the so-called "Hitladike Trusts." That may be Mapai's opinion, but the "sacred facts" are different.

Construction of roads and houses for immigrants all over the country has been financed by the Government and the Jewish Agency, i.e. by the local tax payers, the majority of whom live in Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem and Nathanya, and by the Jewish contribution from all over the world.

If Solid Bonds acted as contractor in some of these projects they undertook them on a sound profit basis. Not a single new farm has been built by Solid Bonds, Hamashbir Hamercad, or Tuuva which all engage in more profitable activities. As for factories, private enterprise has done quite well even in those regions where there has been discrimination in favour of "Hitladike Trusts."

As to the services rendered by the kibbutzim, kvutznit, and nohavim in helping to settle new immigrants, we have only to quote the Keren Hayesod official figures to show that they have absorbed only 5.1 per cent of the immigrants. As for teaching the newcomers how to grow our vegetables and produce our eggs, it should be remembered that the first pioneers in the field of farming whether in Rehovot, Gedera, Zichron Yacov or Metulla managed very well without Mapai's guidance.

The General Zionists have never disputed the right of labour to organize in Trade Unions and the only challenge in store for the Hitladike Trusts is free competition with private business under conditions where efficiency is the decisive criterion.

Yours, etc.,
DAHLIA S. GREIDINGER
Haifa, July 15

The Alternative

It is not true that "General Zionists" believe they can abolish all controls as "Appeal to Reason" No. 8 of Mapai stated. Where goods are scarce, production low, dollars short, controls are necessary evils.

But control for control's sake? Never! What's the use of Mapai talking about the "positive ability" of the citizen when its whole set-up is to stifle it. Here are two typical examples of the way controls work, as given by the economic expert Mr. H. Lehrman in the May issue of the "Commentary":

"... consider the case of a small factory working for export, which had to replace a worn-out bearing in one of its machines. The machine stood idle five weeks while the owner, after negotiating his plant for days to queue up at various allocation bureaux, waited for an inspector to verify his petition on the spare part. During that time considerably more foreign exchange was lost through the idleness of the machine than the bearing was worth."

"It took one man fifty-one days and innumerable trips to Jerusalem and the Kitya in Tel Aviv to obtain a letter of credit against an approved order for a 1,000 barrels from U.S. During the interim the price went up \$1 per barrel, adding up an additional \$1,000 in foreign exchange."

Doesn't the Government know that there are businessmen who have sworn never to enter the Kitya, for to them it is the place of lost hope, waste, and frustration?

The miracle in this land of miracles is how the private individual manages at all under such circumstances. Imagine how this land could really be developed were his "creative abilities" set free. It is up to you now to abolish this regime of bureaucracy, red-tape and inefficiency. You have an alternative—Vote General Zionists—Vote 3.

EXCHANGE

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THE news from Kaesong will be heartening to peace-lovers of all countries. The halt that has been put to bloodshed will be fervently welcomed by the soldiers of the Unified Command and by their families. One cannot doubt that it will be as fervently welcomed by the soldiers north of the 38th Parallel and by their families as well; and by all the thirty million Koreans except for some three per cent of them who have perished in a year's bitter warfare.

Not many people will go as far as Senator McCarthy, who has characterized the truce as a betrayal and a rout, and has had the doubtful advantage of having his judgment echoed by the South Korean President, Mr. Syngman Rhee. But there are some whose anxiety has been only slightly eased by the end made to Korean hostilities, and who believe that the occasion and means which have brought about the truce may have brought more profit to Moscow and Peking than to U.N.

The clear fact seems to be that the only logical alternative to the present truce and to the peace negotiations which must follow, is an extension of the war from the Peninsula to the Chinese mainland and perhaps to global war. Without a very much expanded military buildup, General Ridgway's army and those of the opposing Command would have had to remain in a condition of stalemate somewhere about the present line, at the daily cost of lives and material but without hope of a decisive military issue. Whichever side had raised its armed forces to the level needed for decision, would have courted a long, bloody and costly war up to the borders of Russia and perhaps over all the globe. That happily has not been the intention of those nations which approved and supported the original decision of the Security Council to intervene against the invasion of South Korea by the armies of North Korea.

It has been said by the U.S. Secretary of State and by the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom — the two countries most directly involved in the military operations in Korea — that by forcing the North Koreans and the Chinese back beyond the 38th Parallel, and by indicating up them severe punishment if the U.N. armies had accomplished their mission and treated the conditions essential as a precondition to a satisfactory settlement of the political issue by negotiation. There seems no good reason for quarrelling with this judgment, since the basic assumption of General MacArthur and his supporters, that Communism is the enemy wherever it may be and that Korea should be regarded as only the opening skirmish in a battle to be fought relentlessly and at any cost or risk, has never been the policy of U.N.

It will be argued forcefully, we may be sure, that an end to the fighting in Korea should not be a signal for complacency. The tendency in some quarters to take the opportunity for an easing off of burdensome rearmament programmes is not likely to be encouraged, and the President of the United States has launched a nation-wide publicity campaign against the demands of business interests for a slackening of economic controls. It is, perhaps, curious that those political and economic interests which have been loudest in the demand for an increased U.S. war potential, and in warnings of Korean and other Communist "tricks," should now be using the occasion of a truce in Korea to press for an economic policy based on the assumption that world tension has been notably eased. The Governments of the United States, Britain and France, will be thankful for any breathing-space from a policy of caution and preparedness.

MUSICAL DIARY

The violinist, Isaac Stern, performing with the I.P.O. under the direction of Heinz Freudenthal last Thursday, made the tenth and last subscription concert at the Ramat Gan Amphitheatre a memorable event.

He offered two contrasting works, Mozart's concerto in G major (Koechel No. 218) and the first Israel performance of Prokofiev's first violin concerto. With his own young inspired musicianship he picked out the youthfulness hidden in the Mozart and Prokofiev works. Mozart wrote his concerto when he was 19, while the Russian composed the original version of his concerto at the age of 20.

In the Mozart work Isaac Stern revealed the full range of his tonal and spiritual expression, together with excellence of phrasing, humour and grandeur of conception. The orchestra accompanied him admirably.

In the Prokofiev concerto even the most complicated technical problems did not prevent the violinist from revealing the pure spiritual content of the work. The mood changed rapidly, passing through hurrying dance figures and ethereal music in the first andante, rhythmic fireworks in the vivacissimo, ornamental flourishes, in the moderato and finally back to the lyrical mood of the first movement. The role of the orchestra is no less important than that of the solo instrument in this work, and the I.P.O. played splendidly.

Heinz Freudenthal once more proved to be an excellent conductor. His accompaniment of Stern and his reading of Handel's "Water Music" and Sibelius' somewhat banal "Finlandia" was delightful.

Young Prize-winner

Nelly Zacharewicz, the 18-year-old pianist who won the first prize in the Mozart competition arranged by the Israel Mozarteum recently, has left on her "prize" trip to the Music Festival in the Netherlands.

The prize-winner, who was born in Warsaw came to Israel with her mother in January, 1950, from Katowice. She studied her musical studies at the Katowice conservatoire, and continued them with Mrs. Michelson at the Israel Academy of Music in Jerusalem.

Levant Fair Hall
The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra is considering moving back to the concert hall on the Levant Fair grounds in the North of Tel Aviv, where the orchestra concerts were held until 1939. The last concert there was conducted by Felix Weingartner.

The use of the Levant Fair Hall would be regarded as an interim solution until the construction of a new hall is completed. Under present conditions the orchestra has to play each subscription concert programme seven times at the Tel Aviv Ohel Shem Hall which has a capacity of only 1,200 seats.

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